

# The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

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For general satisfaction to all

the way wish to secure our services.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another

Republican journal in New Orleans,

the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN,

propose to fill a necessity which has

been long and sometimes painfully

felt to exist. In the transition state

of our people, in their struggling efforts

to attain that position in the Body

Politique, which we conceive to be their

right, it is regarded that much infor-

mation, guidance, encouragement,

advice and reproof have been lost, in

consequence of the lack of a medium,

through which these deficiencies might

be supplied. We shall strive to make

the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these

respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN

shall be "Republican at all

times and under all circumstances." We

will advocate the security and enjoy-

ment of broad civil liberty, the abso-

lute equality of all men before the law,

and an impartial distribution of hon-

ors and patronage to all who merit

them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of

mitigating the memory of the bitter

strife of promoting harmony and union

among all classes and between all in-

terests, we shall advocate the removal

of all political disabilities, foster kind-

ness and forbearance, where malignity

and resentment reigned, and seek for

peace and justice where wrong and

oppression prevailed. Thus united in

aims and objects, we shall conserve

our best interests, elevate our noble

character, to an enviable position among

the sister States, by the development

of our limitless resources, and secure

the full benefits of the mighty changes

in the history and condition of the

people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true

union without the supremacy of law,

we urge a strict and undiscrimin-

ate administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an

equitable division of taxation among

all classes, a faithful collection of the

taxes, economy in the expendi-

tures, conformably with the exigen-

cies of the State or Country and the

discharge of every legitimate obli-

gation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of

the provisions of the act establishing

the common school system, and urge

as a paramount duty the education of

our youth, as vitally connected with

the enlightenment and the secu-

rity and stability of a Republican

Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent,

and judicious conduct, we shall strive

## POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 18, 1872.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment, President Pinchback in the chair.

There being a quorum present the committee proceeded to business.

The following resolution, presented by Hon. A. E. Barber, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

On motion of Hon. H. J. Campbell, the minutes were ordered to be printed in the official journal.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee Republican Party of Louisiana.

All Republican newspapers throughout the State are requested to copy.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 18, 1872.

To the Republican State of Louisiana:

The Republican State Central Committee having, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the last State Convention, arrived at the regular period which has been set apart by the usages of the party for its State Conventions, and having authorized its President to issue the usual call, therefore deem the occasion suitable to address these brief remarks upon the political situation of their fellow Republicans. The quadrennial election for a President of the United States occurs this year. The election of this high officer of the Republic, whose character and political views are so important, especially to the Republicans of the South, and whose selection almost decides our political fate for the next four years, and perhaps the whole future, makes this election one of the deepest and most vital interest to all our people. We feel that we speak their unanimous sentiment when we invite them to respond to the call of the National Republican Committee, and advise them to send our best representatives to the Philadelphia Convention, to help in selecting a tried, true and unflinching Republican to be our next President. Our State election is also of the greatest importance. We have to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, a new General Assembly, and Representatives in Congress. In fact, this election is to determine a question still more important to us than who shall be the next President. It is to determine for the next four years whether the State government shall be Republican or Democratic; in favor of equal rights, or against them; in favor of progress, education and improvement for all people, black as well as white, or in favor only of white progress, education and improvement, and opposed to equal advantages for the black people; whether we shall retain all that we have won and go forward, or whether we shall lose all and go back to where we were at the close of the war.

We wish plainly and distinctly to understand the fact that all parties opposed to the Republican party, whether under the name of Democrats, Reformers, People's party, or any other title whatever, are simply the old Democratic party under a new name, and have for their object but one thing, that is to throw the State government out of the control of the Republican party and into the hands of their enemies. Our people will also see that to defeat the strong and determined efforts of the enemy to again get control of the State, one thing is the great essential, that all Republicans shall be UNITED AND WORK TOGETHER. If we do this, victory is certain.

To this end we cordially invite all true and earnest Republicans, with-

out regard to past differences, to unite in this convention and to nominate such a ticket and adopt such a platform as will command the respect and support of the whole people.

All good Republicans also desire that our party shall, as we are assured it will, declare itself decidedly, distinctly and definitely in favor of retrenchment, reform, reduction of taxes and the removal of all unnecessary burdens on commerce and trade, and in favor of equal and just legislation for all interests and all classes of persons.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee.

By authority vested in me, and in pursuance to the following resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, held March 18, 1870, at the committee rooms, to wit:

Resolved, That the president of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872. Also, to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

I do hereby call a convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to be held at Mechanics Institute, in New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, and also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows, viz:

Parishes. No. of delegates.

Ascension 4

Avery 3

Assumption 3

Baton Rouge, East 4

Baton Rouge, West 2

Bossier 2

Brazoria 2

Breton 2

Cadillac 2

Cameron 2

Catahoula 2

Concordia 2

Caddo 5

Calcasieu 2

Carroll 2

Claiborne 2

De Soto 2

Feliciano, East 4

Feliciano, West 4

Franklin 2

Grant 2

Iberia 2

Iberville 2

Jackson 2

Jefferson 2

Lafayette 2

Lavaca 2

Lafourche 2

Madison 2

Natchitoches 2

Orleans 4

Plaquemine 2

Pointe Coupee 2

Richland 2

Rapides 2

St. Bernard 2

St. Helena 2

St. John Baptiste 2

St. Martin 2

St. Charles 2

St. James 2

St. Landry 2

St. Mary 2

Tangipahoa 2

Terrebonne 2

Texas 2

Union 2

Vermilion 2

Red River 2

Yernon 2

St. Tammany 2

Winn 2

Washington 2

Webster 2

Orleans—First Ward 4

Second Ward 4

Third Ward 4

Fourth Ward 4

Fifth Ward 4

Sixth Ward 4

Seventh Ward 4

Eighth Ward 4

Ninth Ward 4

Tenth Ward 4

Eleventh Ward 4

Twelfth Ward 4

Thirteenth Ward 4

Fourteenth Ward 4

Right Bank 4

The various parish committees throughout the State are requested to call parish conventions to elect delegates according to this apportionment.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary Republican Executive Committee.

Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

## Important Notice.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 12, 1872.

At a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee, held on the eleventh instant, the following resolution offered by John P. Farnas, Esq., and seconded by Hon. A. W. Faulkner, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the convention called by the State Committee to meet in New Orleans on the second day of May, 1872, be postponed until Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1872, and that notice be given to the parish and ward committees of the several parishes and wards.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee.

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION.

The Republican party is justly called the party of progress both in ethics and materialism. In a political sense its principles have reached the ultimatum of perfect development by the introduction of the principle of political equality into the body politic. The rights of citizenship and the duties incumbent upon the enfranchised will, in the end, have a moral tendency and go far toward the harmonization of the conflicting elements of society. As regards the material interests of the country the Republican party is practically a party of progress, as witness the immense works of internal improvement inaugurated and carried to successful completion during its rule. Now who are the men that are arrayed in opposition to this great party of progress? The far-seeing business man of means cannot consistently, with his characteristic enterprise, be in opposition to the party of progress, but it is found in the ranks of the drones of society, the men who talk ultra-democratic principles for "gammon" without either knowing the difference of the antagonistic principles relatively compared to each other, or the principles which they pretend to advocate. Here is the cause of the split in the old party—the liberals cutting loose from the ultras of the party. Who are the railroad capitalists of Louisiana? Republicans and a few liberal Democrats. Who are the projectors of the Mexican Gulf and Lake Borgne ship canal? Who is to do so much for the commerce of New Orleans—Northern capitalists and Republicans. And the men who encouraged Northern capital and enterprise are the live men of the city of New Orleans—men whose spirit of enterprise predominated over their prejudices, while on the other hand those who opposed the introduction of Northern capital, skilled labor and enterprise are the ultra-sorehead, cloven-footed Democrats who stick their hands in their pockets and never pay their taxes, and yet have the unblushing audacity to complain of the investment of Northern capital and the burdens of taxation. Fools—don't they know that the more commercial facilities in our midst the less heavy will fall the weight of taxation, for money being plentiful by the revivification of every branch of trade, will give general relief from our difficulties—Shreveport Republican.

Equal Political Rights Still Denied.

In West Virginia a Constitutional Convention had been in session for some weeks previous to the 9th instant. On that day it adjourned, having completed its labors. In regard to its proceedings a telegraph despatch from Charleston, (W. Va.) where it was held, makes the remarkable announcement that "the proposition to give negroes the right to hold office has been the cause of such animated discussion that it is submitted to the people, to be voted on as a separate proposition." What does this mean? We had supposed that the amendment to the Federal Constitution and the Civil Rights act had secured to all the people of the United States equal political rights and privileges, and that in this respect colored and white men are placed on the same footing. But it seems we were mistaken—New National Era.

## SOCIAL EQUALITY.

As both the passive and old bourgeois newspapers of this city have had their say on the question called social equality, and have relieved themselves of twelve or fifteen columns of editorial matter defining their respective positions, and telling us about the "distinction God has made," it is perhaps our turn.

In the first place, we do not believe that there is any such thing as social equality. Because a party of men sit together at a church, theatre, concert, circus or other place of public character, it does not necessarily follow that they are socially equal, and we are surprised to see intelligent men arguing upon any such basis. What the colored people demand is this: They demand their political and civil rights in the fullest sense. They demand political and civil equality, and they are willing, as all persons should be, to let the question called social equality regulate itself. The colored people should enjoy in every part of this great Republic those recognitions of common manhood which are vouchsafed to other classes of people. Under the amendments of the constitution, they have the right to participate in the choice of those who hold office, the power to hold office themselves, and to exercise the ordinary rights of freemen; and it is no more than just that the same civil and political rights accorded to white people should be enjoyed by the colored man.

The silly threat indulged in by one of our city papers concerning "white and black radicals" applies equally well to white and black Democrats; and the insinuation that the white Republicans are "political advisers of the colored citizens," are agitating this question for the purpose of making political capital, is utterly devoid of truth.

In conclusion, we would reiterate the statement made by us in previous issues, that we believe a dollar should buy a dollar's worth, without reference to the race, color or previous condition of the person tendering the money, and that to all citizens of the United States, should be secured the full and perfect enjoyment of all civil and political rights appertaining to American citizenship.—New South.

DISCOVERY OF A PREHISTORIC CORPSE.

In digging up a peat bog in Holstein, not long since, a human body was discovered, almost entirely preserved, and belonging to a period at least as remote as the beginning of the Christian era, if not earlier.

It lay in an outstretched position, with the belly upward, with one arm thrown over the breast, and had a wound in the forehead which probably was the cause of death. It was clothed in a garment of twilled woolen material, with broad sleeves, and over it a tunic composed of pieces of sheep and calf skin sewed together. The sewing, especially that of the belt, indicated no inconsiderable degree of skill.

The body was of the male sex, and in a good state of preservation, although of a dark color, in consequence of saturation by the acids and tannin matter of the peat. The skin and muscles, under the microscope, exhibited their original condition, although the intestines seemed to have mainly disappeared. The bones were blackish-brown, light, but generally of firm consistency, with the exception of the skull bones, which were so soft and distorted as to prevent a satisfactory investigation of their character.

An important feature of this object consisted in the horizontal wearing of apron of the teeth, which, in Europe, is said only to occur in skulls found in the graves of the Stone period, thus proving the great age of the body. While the dress seems to indicate an antiquity about equal to that of the Christian era, the teeth would carry it considerably farther back. The body has now been thoroughly dried, and will be preserved in the Museum of Antiquities at Kiel.

A second body was subsequently obtained, not far from the locality in which the first was discovered, at a depth of two and a half feet. This was in a poorer condition of preservation, and nothing is said of the nature of the dress.

Harper's Magazine.

Which Human and Which Brute?

The Dubuque Telegraph vouches for the following singular horse story:

"On Monday evening last a man whose name we could not learn, was seen wending his way up Julian avenue, leading a mare by the bridle. He was badly intoxicated, so much so that he staggered, and it was sometimes as much as he could do to maintain his equilibrium. The mare kept a close watch on his movements, and whenever he came near falling, the mare would grab his coat collar between her teeth and hold him up. She did so no less than a dozen times, in the presence of several spectators. The drunken man fell down in the street once, but no sooner had he done so than the animal grabbed the back of his coat, and set him on his feet again. When a little beyond McNulty's house, the owner of the mare met an acquaintance of his, who was also drunk. They engaged in conversation, and while talking, bumped against each other, and the man first alluded to fell. He was immediately picked up by the mare, and just as soon as she had finished her job, she turned around and let her heels fly in a savage manner at the man who knocked her master down. Fortunately her heels missed the mark."

The New Orleans LOUISIANIAN which has been heretofore a semi-weekly, will now appear but once a week. We are sorry for this, because the LOUISIANIAN is one of the papers we like to read, and hence we should much rather receive it twice than once a week. However, it has our best wishes for its prosperity and will ever be a welcome visitor to our table no matter how often or how seldom it shall come.—Donaldsonville Chief.

"You seem to walk more erect than usual, my dear friend."

"Yes, I have lately been straitened by circumstances."

## DISCOVERY OF A PREHISTORIC CORPSE.

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher

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JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

## TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our  
office of any delinquency on the  
part of our carrier, as our arrange-  
ments are such that every issue of  
our paper should be regularly de-  
livered.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The proprietorship of THE LOU-  
ISIANIAN having changed, by the  
withdrawal of Mr. C. C. Antoine, the  
paper will hereafter be issued  
weekly, commencing on Saturday,  
April 27, 1872.

There will be a Grand Ball  
given on Saturday, May 4th, by the  
Pinchback Rangers at Brown's Hall,  
No. 130 Melpomene street. Ad-  
mission 75 cents.

SUMMER RESORT.—We take pleasure  
in calling the attention of our  
readers to the opening of Stokes'  
Hotel, at Bay St. Louis, on the 15th  
of May. Our acquaintance with the  
proprietors of the above institu-  
tion warrant us in assuring those  
of our friends who may desire pleas-  
ant quarters for the summer that  
they can find none more pleasant  
or agreeable than at friend Stokes  
at Bay St. Louis.

## EVENING PARTY.

With the pleasantest recollections  
of the entertainments of Thursday  
evening we sit to chronicle the hos-  
pitality of Gen. A. E. Barker, and  
the enjoyment of quite a number of  
his friends, at his residence on that  
occasion.

The General, fond of social in-  
tercourse and joviality, struck upon  
this happy method of giving and  
receiving pleasure, he surrounded  
himself with a house full of ladies  
and gentlemen of congenial temper-  
aments and providing a fine band  
of music, and laying out a sumptu-  
ous supper table with all the eter-  
nals which complete the bill, afford-  
ed his guests ample opportunity for  
enjoyment throughout the evening.  
The amusements lasted until a late  
hour when the guests separated de-  
lighted with the manner in which  
their evening was spent.

## THE PRESS AND THE COLORED MAN.

The tone of the Democratic press  
shows the spirit which prevails  
among certain of the white popula-  
tion against colored men holding  
office. Whenever a colored man is  
turned out and a white man install-  
ed: "O, how glad we are that the  
policy of good sense is at last tri-  
umphant" the Democratic press  
chime in, and the peal is rung until  
the heavens ring again. We speak  
of the press only as those straws in  
political storms which show the  
way the wind blows, and not as so  
many individuals who tell their own  
sentiments, nor as advertising me-  
diums. We treat the press as the  
party pulse. When a colored man  
goes to vote he is white enough, but  
when he seeks to hold office for  
which he is capable and honest, "he's  
a d—n nigger who's getting above  
his boots," putting the sentiment in  
a street parlance. We colored peo-  
ple have no hope outside of the Re-  
publican party; that gone, our cause  
goes down. Conservatives, Demo-  
crats, Reformers, none of them wel-  
come the colored man in the right  
spirit. They want him as a unit  
before their cypher. There is not a  
real genuine spirit in the whole  
concern, "bag and baggage," outside  
the ranks of the Republican party.

We reach these conclusions by our  
reading of the newspapers who are  
called "Democratic" but who may  
have skipped the name, yet hold on  
like grim death to the exclusive spir-  
it to gain control of the State, the  
opposition party holding the old  
slaveholders within the inner tem-  
ple, the old seceders, the old wire  
pullers, the old white-headed scab-  
wags, whose monied respectability  
is only due to a successful race that  
must get control of the colored vote.  
For this purpose they are like the  
boy accustomed to catch a horse by  
"rattling some corn in a measure,"  
tried it once or twice by rattling  
pebbles. He fooled the horse once,  
but never could do it again. The  
colored men are now old birds that  
cannot be caught with the chaff  
these old liners have been casting  
about for some time, seconded by  
the press who come to their assist-  
ance and fill out the measure of  
their oppressors with sweet senti-  
ments. But let the occasion come,  
and out from its kennel issues the  
slaveholding prejudice that would  
keep the colored man forever down.

The press dawdles fondly about him  
when he is "a hewer of wood and  
drawer of water," lingers lovingly  
over his deeds when he follows his  
"young mas'r" and all that sort of  
thing, and builds a monument over  
his heroism as a servant, a menial,  
or a lackey; but let him strike out  
for himself and nourish his ambi-  
tion with high hopes for office, let  
him aspire to be a leader among his  
people, a Moses among his flock,  
and where the press is not silent it  
is positively abusive. We refer to  
the press of New Orleans as falling  
within our observation, and we,  
from previous experiences, can see  
the drift of the opposition party  
long before we strike the stem of  
the current, just as a man would  
know a waterfall was somewhere  
about just as soon as he heard Ni-  
agara roar. Colored men should not  
be deluded by any temporary soft-  
sawder as long as a dish of gall is  
right behind it. There is no hope  
for the colored man outside the Re-  
publican party, and we can prove  
this out of the mouths of those who  
we rank with the opposition.

In the Times of Friday occurs an  
example of the class of vituperation  
to which we refer, where Governor  
Pinchback is assailed as a demag-  
ogue, because, invited to express  
his sentiments he did so, and told  
the Convention plainly that they,  
as a party, had no hopes outside  
the Republican ranks. What, says  
the Times, Mr. Pinchback you have  
no business to bring in questions of  
race and color into a party Con-  
vention and ride into favor on the  
storm. Will the Times agree to  
leave color out of the question?  
drop all allusions to a man's fitness  
because he is born with African  
blood? Never. So long as the  
colored man is a boot-black, a hack  
driver, a drayman, a lackey, it is  
marvellous proper. He can attend  
all the feasts of reason and flows of  
soul if he stands behind a chair  
with a napkin on his arm. He can  
go to the races if he sets behind  
our lords and ladies with the foot-  
man's badge upon his hat. We  
will tolerate the colored man in  
social situations as a servant or a  
slave without the shackles, but  
when he attempts to be a Governor  
the Bombastes of the New Orleans  
press yell out, and cry down with  
him.

We have hopes, however, that the  
community will yet be educated  
into fair play, the boast of Anglo-  
Saxon civilization, but we may well  
despair when in this late day we  
see a repetition of the Johnsonian  
arguments of Southern supremacy  
and fol-de-rol.

## STATE UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS.

The public is familiar with the  
capture between the late Board of  
Administrators and the Faculty of  
the State University resulting in an  
appeal by the latter to acting Gov.  
Pinchback for the appointment of a  
new Board. The Governor has, in  
response, exercised a prompt and  
judicious selection in the appoint-  
ment of a new Board.

Governor Warmoth, Chief Jus-  
tice Ludeling and Mayor Flanders  
are ex-officio members, the new ap-  
pointees being Harry T. Hays, W.  
W. Howe, William H. Hunt, George  
S. Lacey, Hugh J. Campbell, Mi-  
chael Hahn, C. H. Thompson and  
William G. Brown.

With the eminent qualifications  
of the gentlemen of the legal frater-  
nity on this Board the reader is so  
familiar as to need no reference to  
them here. Rev. C. H. Thompson,  
D. D., of Straight University, is a  
gentleman of considerable culture  
and experience. He has already  
occupied equally honorable posi-  
tions in some of the Northern Col-  
leges where he has displayed those  
qualities which entitle him to dis-  
tinguished consideration among his  
fellows. Of the last named gentle-  
man, we copy the remarks made by  
our cotemporary of the New Or-  
leans Republican:

We congratulate our talented young  
contender, William G. Brown, Esq., upon  
his appointment by Governor Pinchback  
as an administrator of the University  
of Louisiana. As editor of the LOUISIANIAN,  
Mr. Brown has manifested marked ability,  
and he will bring to the discharge of his  
new duties not only this, but integrity of  
purpose and sound discretion.

## THE CUSTOM HOUSE STATE CONVENTION.

Without the least disposition to  
criticize unfairly the action of the  
late Convention whose sessions have  
just closed in this city, it is but re-  
asonable and just to all concerned  
that we should speak plainly and  
impartially of the action of the Con-  
vention so far as relates to the all  
absorbing question of harmony  
within our ranks as a party.

If the Republican party of the  
State can succeed at all in the com-  
ing Presidential canvass it must be  
through the united effort of every  
branch of said party. There must  
be no divisions in our ranks. We  
have looked earnestly and hopefully  
for the hour to arrive when such a  
union of all the elements of our party  
might reasonably and honorably  
be brought about.

The convention which has just  
adjourned, for many reasons, was  
well suited to the imitation and al-  
most completion of such a work  
of harmony and reunion of all conflict-  
ing elements within the party.

First—The Convention was held  
at a most auspicious moment for  
the initiation of such a movement,  
from the fact that two other impor-  
tant conventions of the party must  
follow in the course of a very few  
weeks, and whatever steps might  
have been taken in the interval  
could have received the most care-  
ful and critical scrutiny of the peo-  
ple themselves and of their repre-  
sentatives prior to and at the time  
when the two subsequent conven-  
tions shall assemble.

We own that we rejoiced to hear  
of a disposition which manifested  
itself in the following debate and  
resolutions at an early hour after  
the permanent organization of the  
Convention:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be  
appointed by the President to devise and  
submit to this Convention some practical  
method of adjusting the differences that  
exist in the Republican party, so as to  
secure harmony in our councils and unity  
in our ranks.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be  
appointed by the President to devise and  
submit to this Convention some practical  
method of adjusting the differences that  
exist in the Republican party, so as to  
secure harmony in our councils and unity  
in our ranks.

Resolved, That the President of this  
convention appoint a committee of five

members to confer with all the  
members of the State University, and  
submit any and all propositions  
relating to the unity of the party to  
this convention.

Mr. Parker thought both resolutions  
a little too loose. It was useless to  
deny that a tangible split had existed in  
the Republican party since August last. It  
was humiliating to confess that we are  
driven to the necessity of forming coalitions  
with our opponents. He would  
offer the following as a substitute to both  
resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of this  
Convention be, and is hereby instructed  
to appoint a committee of five members  
(one from each Congressional District)  
of this Convention to confer with the State  
Committee, of which Lieutenant Governor  
P. B. S. Pinchback is Chairman, with a  
view, if possible, of harmonizing the un-  
derstanding now existing in the  
Republican party of this State, and that  
said committee be instructed to report at  
an early hour as possible to this Con-  
vention.

Mr. Burch here made an eloquent speech  
in favor of harmony.

Pending consideration of the resolution  
given above, the Convention adjourned  
till eight p. m.

At the evening session the de-  
bate on this subject was continued  
as follows:

Mr. J. B. Stamps moved to elect four  
delegates for the State at large.

Mr. J. H. Burch in the chair.

Mr. C. F. Ladd was opposed. He  
wanted the committee on resolutions to  
report on the resolution looking to restore  
peace and harmony to the Republican  
party, and wind up with the last business  
of the convention—the election of the four  
delegates.

He moved to have the report first and to  
lay the motion of Mr. Stamps on the ta-  
ble.

Mr. Ladd's motion prevailed.

The following resolution was offered by  
Mr. J. H. Wilson.

Resolved, That while steadfastly main-  
taining the integrity of the Republican  
platform and organization, yet in the inter-  
ests of reform and good government, in  
view of the present exigencies of our  
State, we welcome the co-operation of all  
honest men in securing the deliverance of  
our people from their present distresses,  
and to this end, as far as may be necessary,  
we are willing to concede and accept con-  
sideration to those of our fellow-citizens  
who may differ from us in political con-  
victions as will not conflict with our obli-  
gations to our party, and as may be needful  
in compassing the common object sought  
by the good people of this State.

The resolution was referred to the com-  
mittee.

Mr. John Ray moved that the resolution  
referring to restore peace and harmony in  
the Republican party be withdrawn from  
the committee and be laid before the con-  
vention.

The resolution was withdrawn by Mr.  
Ray.

Mr. W. W. Wharton offered an amend-  
ment that while the Convention desires  
all good men to join them, that they de-  
nounce H. C. Warmoth, the traitor, as un-  
fit for co-operating with any political party.  
[Tremendous cheers.]

A motion was then offered to re-  
fer all resolutions and this whole  
subject to the State Central Com-  
mittee.

Mr. Packard, speaking on the sub-  
stitute to refer the harmonizing to the State  
Committee said it is utterly out of the  
question to unite the two committees; that  
would be practically putting the committee  
within the reach of Warmoth's power. It  
could be considered whether or not it is  
best to give them one or two of the dele-  
gates to the Philadelphia. He suggested  
that the Convention refer all propositions  
for disunion to the State Committee, to  
be reported at the next Convention.

Mr. Ladd favored acting immediately  
to secure harmony.

Mr. Packard asked Mr. Ladd if he was  
not seeking to organize a third Com-  
mittee.

Mr. Ladd said he was only seeking to  
harmonize the two State Committees, and  
therefore he wanted a special committee  
for that purpose. He protested he only  
wanted anew committee having legal pow-  
er to negotiate with either the Pinchback  
or the Reform Committee.

Mr. Burch remarked that Mr. Ladd had  
struck at the State Committee. He did  
not think Mr. Ladd's proposition for a go  
between committee was feasible. He was  
for harmony. He had suffered severely as  
Pinchback's hands, but he would not let  
his personal feelings stand in the way of  
the party. He did not want to put any  
body on his good behavior, but was for  
building a libel platform upon which all  
Republicans can stand. If Pinchback  
goes to Philadelphia and votes for Grant,  
we cannot shut him out.

It was announced that the Committee on  
Resolutions will meet to-morrow at 10 a.  
m. at the Cosmopolitan club.

The Convention then adjourned, to  
meet at 11 o'clock a. m. to-day.

The following additional report from  
the Committee on Resolutions was read:

The committee have had under advis-  
ment the several resolutions offered to the  
Convention and referred to this committee  
looking to the appointment of a commit-  
tee to confer with parties outside of the  
party organization in order to secure har-  
mony in the party. After mature delib-  
eration we have concluded to submit the  
following as a substitute for such resolu-  
tion:

Resolved, That the State Central Ex-  
ecutive Committee of the National Republi-  
can party be and are hereby instructed  
to exert all their power and influence to  
bring back to the National Republican  
party any who have failed recently to act  
with the party, if it can be done on any  
just basis; and, further, that said com-  
mittee be further instructed to direct their  
action so as to bring to the National Re-  
publican party the support of any person  
or persons if it can be done without any  
forfeiture of our party integrity.

A. J. SYMPER,  
J. F. WINSTON,  
GEO. DEWEZIN,  
S. B. PACKARD,  
JOHN RAY.

Resolved, That the President of this  
convention appoint a committee of five

members to confer with all the  
members of the State University, and  
submit any and all propositions  
relating to the unity of the party to  
this convention.

A number of substitutes and amend-  
ments were offered.

A resolution having been offered to re-  
vive Pinchback to come in and explain,  
Mr. Burch proposed to amend by also  
sending a committee to Cincinnati after  
Warmoth. [Laughter.] Withdrawn.

Mr. Wharton, speaking on a "harmony"  
resolution, protested taking back War-  
moth. [Applause.] He was willing to  
take back those who will abandon War-  
moth, but wanted no ballot-box stuffers.

They had suffered from these ballot-box  
stuffers. They had suffered from these  
ballot-box stuffers in Mr. Wharton's parish.  
Every Republican that was nominated  
was elected, but not one got his office.  
Mr. Wharton's denunciations of these ad-  
venturers were with loud applause. He  
declared it was impossible to confer with  
the bogus committee that represents the  
back of a horse and thieves and tax pay-  
ers. [Cheers.] The management of  
harmony must be trusted to the State  
Committee, which was trusted by Oscar J.  
Dunn as he trusted himself. [Applause.]

Mr. Harry Lee favored the adoption of  
the resolution referring all conferences to  
secure harmony to the State Committee.  
He denounced any proposition for coal-  
ition with Warmoth, whose hands were  
red with the blood of Oscar J. Dunn. There  
were Reformers in the State, good men  
and true, with whom it would be much  
better to form a coalition.

The resolution conferring power upon  
the State Committee to bring about har-  
mony was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the Con-  
vention went into an election for four dele-  
gates to represent the State at large in the  
Philadelphia Convention.

The vote was formally taken, and an-  
nounced as follows:

James Lewis 121; Louis Tucker 87; E.  
C. Billings 78; John Ray 51; G. W. Car-  
ter 49; G. Casanave 48; W. D. Soule 40;  
P. B. S. Pinchback 32; E. Joubert 19;  
Rev. Moody 17; Dr. Pemberton 7; Mr.  
Meehan 6; Mr. Kennedy 5; Rev. Satchel  
7; Mr. Stevenson 1; Mr. Burleigh 1; Mr.  
Diel 1; Mr. Burch 1.

Messrs. Lewis, Trager, Billings and Ray  
being the four highest on the list, were  
declared elected delegates at large.

On motion of Mr. Packard, Messrs.  
Carter, Casanave, Soule and Joubert  
were elected by acclamation as alternates.

They were the four gentlemen receiving  
the highest votes next to the delegates  
elected, except Mr. Pinchback.

Mr. Carter withdrew in favor of the  
person, whoever he might be, who got the  
next highest vote.

It turned out that this withdrawal of Col.  
Carter elected Mr. Pinchback as alternate  
in his place. Mr. Pinchback got 32 votes  
and was the ninth on the list. This dis-  
covery raised a storm of opposition in the  
Convention, and it was proposed to an-  
nounce Mr. Moody in his place.

Mr. Burch made the point that Mr.  
Pinchback had been legally elected an al-  
ternate according to the rules laid down,  
and protested that he must not be re-  
moved.

Mr. Packard said Mr. Pinchback would  
not consider it a great honor, and asked  
Mr. Burch if he thought he would except  
the position of alternate.

Mr. Burch replied that Mr. Pinchback  
had told him he would do anything the  
colored people of the State wanted him to  
do, even to resigning the position he now  
holds. [Applause.]

Mr. Hall wanted two colored men on  
the ticket from the State at large. He was  
Pinchback's personal friend.

Mr. Bush objected to this. They had  
come together in the interests of the Re-  
publican party, and not toicker about  
"white" and "colored." That thing was  
crashing the colored men. [Applause.]

The colored delegates themselves had  
elected the three white men, and were sat-  
isfied with them. It might do very well  
here for colored men to make large de-  
mands, but at the North this business was  
driving white men from the Republican  
party, and endangering the colored men's  
safety. [Applause.]

President Antoine said they had come  
together to conciliate. He was always firm  
in his positions and immovable from them  
but would go as far as any one to bring  
about peace. He had regarded Pinch-  
back as a good but misled Republican. If  
Pinchback had supposed that Mr. An-  
toine's personal friendship for him (Pinch-  
back) could induce him to support War-  
moth he had already discovered his mis-  
take. [Applause.] When Pinchback went  
with Warmoth he had determined to let  
him fall. [Applause.] But when War-  
moth demanded of his followers that they  
sign the Cincinnati call, those of them  
who were true Republicans shook him off.  
[Applause.] Mr. Antoine now recognized  
Messrs. Pinchback, Campbell, Harris and  
Dible as true Republicans. [Applause.]

In justice to Mr. Pinchback he would say  
that he ought to have the place Col. Car-  
ter had declined in his favor.

Mr. Payne had steamboasted it with Mr.  
Pinchback, and knew him well. He had  
opposed him, but was ready to take him  
by the hand if he repudiated Warmoth.  
By-gones must be allowed to be by-gones,  
if we expect success.

Mr. Robertson said Pinchback stands  
mightily well in Texas. Warmoth was  
worthless as any party on his own merits.  
[Applause.] But Mr. Pinchback has a  
strength all over the State which must be  
harmonized in order to overthrow War-  
moth's tyrannical power. [Applause.]

Mr. Robertson had widely differed with  
Mr. Pinchback, but he thought his ser-  
vices essential to success. He trembled  
at the thought of the Pinchback men in  
his parish being opposed to him.

Mr. Burch thought that it was best to  
make this offer, and if Mr. Pinchback re-  
jects it they will know what to do with  
him. No more pearls will be cast before  
him.

After some debate, on motion of Mr.  
Packard, Mr. Pinchback was elected al-  
ternate. [Cheers.]

Mr. Ladd moved that a committee of  
three be appointed to wait upon Mr.  
Pinchback and invite him to come before  
the convention at 8 o'clock and give his  
views upon the union of the party.

Adopted amid applause.

Messrs. Ladd, Bush and Joseph H. Wil-  
son were appointed as the committee.

On motion of Mr. Joseph L. Herwig, the  
committee went into an election for elec-  
tors at large. Mr. Samuel Peters and Dr.  
M. F. Bonzanz were unanimously elected,  
on motion of J. L. Herwig.

[Dr. M. F. Bonzanz was Chairman of the  
Committee on Emancipation in the  
Republican Convention of 1864, in this  
State. The Doctor is a German by birth,  
and an able representative of his nation-  
ality. Mr. Peters is one of the colored  
representative men in Caddo parish.]

The nominations were received with  
great enthusiasm, showing that they gave  
entire satisfaction.

Mr. Faulkner congratulated the Con-  
vention upon its conciliatory action toward  
Mr. Pinchback. He exhorted the mem-  
bers to bear in mind the last words of  
Lieutenant Governor Dunn, "Tell the  
boys to hold together." He proposed to  
go a little further, however, and offered  
a resolution to the effect that a "harmony  
committee" be appointed to confer with  
the Pinchback Committee.

The resolution caused great opposition,  
and was ruled out of order.

During the day President Antoine was  
relieved from the arduous physical labor of  
presiding for some minutes by Hon. A. W.  
Faulkner, and subsequently by Hon. Thos.  
Ong.

On motion of Mr. J. L. Herwig the  
Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock a. m.

At the evening session Lieutenant  
Governor Pinchback and Col. Geo.  
W. Carter addressed the Convention,  
and urged the adoption of the  
proposition to appoint a special  
committee for the purpose of har-  
monizing the party, and each of them  
pledged himself if such a  
course was pursued to do all in his  
power to facilitate such a movement.

After some explanation from and at the  
suggestion of Mr. Ray, the resolution of  
Mr. Ladd was called up. It provides for  
a "harmonizing committee" of five. If  
having been ruled out by Mr. Ray offered  
another of the same import.

Mr. Garrett said Grant did not as Con-  
gress when the war was over to appoint a  
committee of conference with the defeated  
rebels. [Applause.] He wanted Mr.  
Pinchback to disband his committee and  
come into the ranks of the Republican  
party.

Mr. Simes, of St. Landry, was surprised  
to see that most of the opponents to Mr.  
Ray's proposed committee were white men.  
[Applause.] The old committee had failed  
for six months to harmonize, and unless  
it was done the colored men are in dan-  
ger.

REMARKS OF MR. PACKARD.

Mr. Packard said, in the judgment  
of the Convention, the committee had not  
done its duty, it ought to be discharged.  
(Cries of "no," "no," "no.") Mr. Pack-  
ard reviewed the history of the bolt last  
August, and asked if it was possible to  
hold out the olive branch to men who  
spurned it? [Applause.] The commit-  
tee had warred upon Warmoth alone. [Ap-  
plause.] It was not possible in doing so  
to separate him from those who supported  
him. Warmoth had made a most "liberal"  
offer to Mr. Packard in the White House.  
It was to form a new committee of ten  
members from each, with Mr. Packard for  
chairman, but even that was only to  
abandon the organization to Warmoth's  
control. Warmoth has only just now de-  
liberately walked off from the Republican  
ship, and the present is the first opportu-  
nity that has offered itself to conciliate  
his followers. The colored men who had  
been bugged into going to Cincinnati are  
on their way back. [Applause.] Har-  
mony is therefore in full view and the ob-  
ject of so much labor and so many sacri-  
fices is about to be attained. While Pinch-  
back was defending Warmoth it was im-  
possible to take him into the Committee,  
but now that he has renounced Warmoth,  
any of the members of the present com-  
mittee will give way to make room for him  
or any worthy or valuable member of  
Pinchback's Committee who is ready to  
abandon Warmoth, and pledge himself to  
Grant. [Loud applause.] The Con-  
vention might appoint a committee to confer  
with a committee from Pinchback's Com-  
mittee, and get all the men out of it who  
will not follow Warmoth to the Democracy  
or to the devil. [Applause.]

Mr. Packard's speech seemed to satisfy  
the entire convention, and when he had  
finished the following resolution, which  
had



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If you have inflammation of the stomach, bowels, womb, kidneys or bladder, with pain in the small of the back, difficulty in stooping without falling, weakness in the knees and dizziness in the head, with dimness of sight, you can remove the inflammation and restore your strength by using DR. COLLETTE'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If you have an enfeebled and debilitated constitution, and are afflicted with lassitude, loss of memory, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, short breath, and are nervous and restless, with bad circulation of the blood, try DR. COLLETTE'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

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A. K. WYMAN, Bart. M. D.  
JOHN F. MURPHY, M. D.  
HENRY C. ROBERTS, M. D.  
C. K. TRACY, M. D.

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O. B. ROUDEZ,

3m New Orleans, Dec. 13, 1871.

## CARPET WAREHOUSE.

17.....CHARTRES STREET.....17

## RAILROADS.

## NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE &amp; TEXAS RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1872, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at following:

7:30 A. M. EXPRESS AND MAIL, Daily, for Mobile and regular intermediate Stations; arrives at Mobile at 2:00 P. M.

4:00 A. M. COAST ACCOMMODATION, Daily except Sundays, for Ocean Springs and intermediate regular and flag Stations; arrives at Ocean Springs at 8:10 P. M.

5:20 P. M. FAST EXPRESS, Daily, for Mobile—will stop only at Rigolote, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, East Passacoula and St. Elmo; and arrive at Mobile at 11:30 P. M.

A fast Express Train will leave Mobile daily at 1:00 A. M., stopping only at stations named for Fast Express from New Orleans; and arrive at New Orleans at 7:15 A. M.

The Coast Accommodation Train, returning daily, except Sundays, will leave Ocean Springs at 5:40 A. M., and arrive at New Orleans at 10:00 A. M.

The Express and Mail Train, Daily, will leave Mobile at 11:30 A. M., arriving at New Orleans at 6:10 P. M.

—Ticket sold at office corner Magazine and Natchez, and corner of Camp and Common streets. Mileage Tickets—good for families and firms—500 miles for \$20, and 1000 miles for \$40 are sold at the Ticket office.

—Through Freight Trains run daily, except Sundays, morning and evening, to and from Mobile. Freight received at foot of Girod street, and through bills of lading signed.

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General Freight and Passenger Agent, C. A. WHITNEY & CO.

General Agents.

## NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

From Depot, foot of Calhoun street, on and after SUNDAY, November 1, 1872.

Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

Express Passenger Train leaves daily, Sundays excepted at 7 o'clock A. M.

Night Mail leaves daily at 5:30.

Night Express arrives 12 midnight.

Mail and Passenger arrive daily, Sundays excepted at 12 noon.

NIGHT EXPRESS will stop at all regular stations South of Magnolia, and at Flag stations Saturday nights and Monday mornings.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS attached to all Trains, through to Louisville without change, and but one change to New York, and all principal cities North, East and West.

Tickets for sale at 22 Camp street, corner Common street, under City Hotel, and at Depot N. O. J. and G. N. R. R.

ED. FROST, General Sup't.

S. E. CAREY, General Ticket Agent.

C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger Agent.

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## NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

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Leave New Orleans at 8 A. M.

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Leave Donaldsonville at 1 P. M.

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G. W. R. BAYLEY, General Superintendent.

CHAS. L. FITCH, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

C. A. WHITNEY & CO., General Agents.

## IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC!

On and after March 26, 1872,

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS will leave the depot, foot of Canal street, daily, at 5 P. M., running through via Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to Memphis, Miss., making close connection for Selma and East.

For further information, and through tickets, apply at ticket office N. O. & T. R. R., corner Camp and Common streets, New Orleans.

JNO. A. PUNCH, Gen. Pass. Agent, N. O. & T. R. R.

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Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

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Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

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J. M. WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

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